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on the wet sand. From the variegation of pale yellow and black they are singularly Crustacean-like, both in the larval form and in the perfect state."

ENEMY OF THE POTATOE-BUG.—I have seen, for the last few days, many of the western potatoe-bugs, with their larvæ, devouring the tops of the potatoes. I have also discovered an enemy in a bug often found on ripe berries, which has a very unpleasant smell, which belongs to the Cimicidæ, and is called Halys, which sucks the blood of the potatoe-bug.
—W.M. J. MC LAUGHLIN.

GEOLOGY.

GLACIAL MARKS IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Since Mr. Vose's article was in print, he writes us that he has seen on Mount Kearsarge, one-third of the way up in the path, furrows running s. 20° e., and one-half the way up furrows running s. 30° e. Also in Ellis' Valley, about two miles above Jackson, on the east side of the river, close to the road, lines pointing just to the top of Mount Washington. He also found furrows on Mount Chocorua.

CORRESPONDENCE.

W. J. M'L., Centralia, Kansas.—The two plants you send are *Pentstemon Cobaea* Nuttall, the Beard-tongue, and which you say "grows on sandy or gravelly ridges in Nemaha county, Kansas, flowering in May and June;" and *Solanum rostratum* Dunal. Regarding the latter, you write that it "is an emigrant from the west. In the year 1860, I saw the first along the roadside and yards about Fort Riley, Kansas, and a few days ago I found several plants growing on and near the railroad track of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Road. The leaf is much the shape of the common watermelon; flower yellow; the whole plant covered with spines; an annual; a noxious weed, from one to two feet high; much branched."

[We cannot attempt to name plants unless there is a proper botanical specimen sent; that is, the flowers adhering to a bit of the stem, the leaves adhering to another bit (or still better, when the size of the plant will admit of it, a flowering branch, or, in stemless plants, the scape with the root-leaves adhering to its base), and a statement as to how high it grows; whether woody or herbaceous; and whether wild or cultivated.]

W. C. F., Eastham, Mass.—The Turtle which you sent and which you say is the first specimen of the species you have seen on Cape Cod, is the "Musk Turtle," *Aromochelys odoratum* Gray. It is given in Agassiz's work on the Turtles of North America (Contributions to the Natural History of the United States, vol. 1, p. 425; vol. 2, pl. 4, young; pl. 7, eggs), under the name of *Ozotheca odorata* Ag. It has also been placed by the older writers in the genera *Testudo* (when all turtles were placed in that genus), *Cistudo*, *Sternothærus*, *Cinosternum*, *Staurotypus*, and *Emys*. The

specific name of *odorata* has held through the several changes that have been made regarding its generic position, though varieties of it have been described as distinct species by several authors. It is a pretty generally distributed species, ranging from Canada south to the Gulf of Mexico, and west to the Mississippi. In habits it is quite voracious and shy, preferring muddy ponds and rivers, and overflowed meadows, where it can easily hide itself. It is often found covered with a green conifer-void growth, which also renders it less likely to be noticed. It has the habit of climbing trees overhanging the water, and basking in the sun, and will drop into the water on the slightest hint that it is observed.

The two insects inclosed were two species of wingless Ichneumon flies; one of them probably belongs to the genus *Pezomachus*. We have several wingless genera, and the genus *Pezomachus* comprises an immense number of species. Mr. E. Burgess informs us that in the pupa state the *Pezomachus* is winged, but that the wings drop off in transforming into the imago state. *Pezomachus* may be known from *Mutilla*, by possessing a harmless sting, which only serves as an ovipositor, and a smaller head, and by its very close resemblance to the winged Ichneumons.

W. H. G., Elmira, N. Y.—The moth you send is one of the Sphinges, *Thyreus Nessus*. It was first described and figured by Cramer, a Dutch naturalist. It is found from Canada and New Hampshire southward. The larvæ of this genus differ from most others of this family, in having a simple tubercle on the tail instead of the usual curved horn, as seen in the Potatoe-worm, *Sphinx Carolina*.

ENTOMOLOGICAL CALENDAR.

During this month the Seventeen-year Locust (*Cicada septendecim* of Linnaeus) has disappeared, and only a few Harvest-flies, as the two other species we have are called, raise their shrill cry during the dog-days. But as this year has been marked by the appearance of vast swarms in the Middle States, we cannot do better than give a brief summary of its history, which we condense from Dr. Harris' work.

The Seventeen-year Locust ranges from South-eastern and Western Massachusetts to Louisiana. Of its distribution west of the Mississippi Valley, we have no accurate knowledge. In Southern Massachusetts, they appear in oak forests about the middle of June. After pairing, the female, by means of their powerful ovipositor, bores a hole obliquely to the pith, and lays therein from ten to twenty slender white eggs, which are arranged in pairs, somewhat like the grains on an ear of wheat, and implanted in the limb. She thus oviposits several times in a twig, and passes from one to another, until she has laid four or five hundred eggs. After this she soon dies. The eggs hatch in about two weeks, though some ob-